

LONGRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ending 31st December,
1949.

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Council Offices,
LONGRIDGE, PRESTON,
LANCS.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year ending 31st December, 1949

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of Longridge for the year 1949, a year in which my predecessor, Dr. G. G. Wray, was in office as your Medical Officer of Health. Dr. Wray retired on the 28th February, 1950, after many years of useful work in the sphere of Public Health in this area.

Births. There have been fewer births in 1949 than 1948. The number of registered births assignable to the District during the year under review was 70, being a decrease of 33 on last year. The figure comprises 67 live births and 3 stillbirths and includes 3 illegitimate births. The live birth rate has dropped from 25.1 in 1948 to 16.3 in 1949. The comparative figures for England and Wales are 17.8 and 16.7.

Infant Deaths. The number of infants who died before reaching their first birthday was 3 as compared with 1 in 1948.

Maternal Deaths. It is pleasing to report that during the year 1949 there were as in the previous year, no deaths from diseases or accidents of pregnancy or childbirth.

Tuberculous Deaths. There was only one death from tuberculosis during the year as compared with three in the year 1948.

Total Deaths. The total number of deaths from all causes assignable to the District for the year 1949 amounts to 57 as compared to 60 in 1948. The Death Rate has fallen, therefore, from 15.1 to 13.9. The corresponding figures for England and Wales as a whole were 11.0 and 11.7.

Infectious Diseases. During the year 62 cases of infectious disease (excluding 11 cases of tuberculosis) were notified as compared to 136 during the previous year.

Sanitary Circumstances. Information in regard to the sanitary circumstances in the District will be found in the body of the report.

Since the implementation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, attention and finance has been concentrated on the Personal Health Services. The importance of the Environmental Health Services must not, however, be overlooked. Good housing with modern amenities, water supply, sanitation and supervision of our food supplies play an important part in the health of the community.

An unfortunate result of the economic state of the country is the shortage and high cost of building materials with consequent retardation of schemes for improvement of environmental conditions. It seems to me that the standard of environmental conditions should be a national one and not one dictated by local finances. In other words financial assistance to smaller authorities for these purposes must be increased in order that these communities can enjoy the modern amenities available to those in the larger authorities.

Longridge is in Health Division No. 4 for purposes of the Health Services provided by the Lancashire County Council.

In conclusion I would like to express the hope that the members and officials of the Council will extend to me the same measure of assistance and co-operation as was given to my predecessor, Dr. Wray.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER.

Physical Characteristics of Longridge.

The district is a hilly one, the main portion of the thickly populated and industrial part of the area is situated upon an eminence of some 450 feet above sea level then rising to Tootell Height of 500 feet elevation. This height is continuous with the hump backed ridge known as Longridge Fell running to the North East of the township.

Surrounding this central eminence and falling from it to the Plain of the Fylde and the Valley of the River Ribble are the more rural parts of the area where are situated the farms producing milk. These lower and flatter portions of the district being a continuation of the Fylde Plain show the same geological formation. Thus there is a superficial layer of upper boulder clay containing stones and boulders, a layer varying in depth of Middle Drift Sand, and a Lower Boulder Clay Layer. These layers lie upon rock underneath and this rock is continuous to the Fylde Coast. The clay and sand layers vary in thickness in different parts of the district.

The central part of the area has shallow layers of Glacial Drift only and the rocks which are of Gritstone, are of a permeable character containing faults which permit surface waters from the higher levels to percolate to the lower.

In the north western part of the district the rock is of shale and is not permeable.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres—3285.

Population (Census 1931)—4158.

Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (mid 1949)—4100.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)—1067.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1949, Ratebook)—1311.

Rateable Value—£24,620.

Sum representing a penny rate—£98.

The social conditions :—The chief industry is cotton weaving but there are stone quarries an iron foundry, and many farms producing milk. The population is fully employed and is, on the whole, well housed in solidly constructed houses many of them of local stone.

There are five reservoirs in the district forming part of the Waterworks Undertaking of Preston, Corporation. The laboratory in connection with the water supply is also situated in Longridge.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	G. G. Wray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (retired 28/2/50).
Whole or part-time	...	...	...	Part-time.
Other Public Appointments held	...	...	...	M.O.H. Fulwood U.D.C. M.O.H. Leyland U.D.C. M.O.H. Walton-le-Dale U.D.C. M.O.H. Preston R.D.C. Divisional Medical Officer, Health Division No. 4 (Lancs. County Council). (not in private practice).
Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	V. Norman Page, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., also Cleansing Superintendent.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births

							M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	64
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	34	67

Birth-rate per 1000 estimated resident population (mid 1949) 16.3

Still Births.							M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total							1	2	3
Rate per 1000 total (live and still births)								43	

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.

All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths and Death Rate.

	M.	F.	Total.
Total deaths (all causes)	30	27	57
Death rate per 1000 estimated population			13.9
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			16
Death from Tuberculosis			1
Deaths from Measles			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			Nil
Deaths from Puerperal Causes			Nil

An Analysis of the Causes of Death.

	M.	F.	Total.
Diseases of the Heart	13	10	23
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	2	4	6
Cancer (all ages)	10	6	16
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Nephritis	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	0	1	1
Bronchitis and other Respiratory Diseases	0	3	3
Digestive Diseases	1	0	1
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, etc.	1	0	1
All other Causes	1	0	1
	30	27	57

Twelve of these deaths occurred in other districts and were transferred to this district.

**Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for England and Wales,
Lancashire and Longridge.**

						Longridge	Lancashire	England and Wales
Live Births per 1000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	16.3	15.99	16.7
Death Rate per 1000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	13.9	12.22	11.7
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)	...	...	...	...	...	45	38	32
Death Rate from Measles per 1000 population	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	.007	8.95
Death Rate from Diarrhoea (under 2) per 1000 births	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3.8	3.0
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.97	0.98

A summarised table of the Vital Statistics in Longridge, Lancashire and England and Wales is given below :—

Per 1000 of Estimated Population					Maternal Mortality Rate		
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death rate from Tuberculosis	Death rate from Cancer	Per 1000 live Births	Per 1000 total live and still Births	Infantile Mortality
Mean of 5 years. 1944—1948... ..	20.9	14.1	0.36	1.98	Nil	Nil	32
1948... ..	25.1	15.1	0.75	2.51	Nil	Nil	10
1949... ..	16.3	*13.9	0.24	3.90	Nil	Nil	45
Lancashire	15.99	12.72	0.34	1.81	0.99	0.97	38
England and Wales ...	16.7	11.7	0.45	N.A.	N.A.	0.98	32

N.A. = Not Available.

* 1949 adjusted death rate (comparability factor, 0.94) = 13.1 per 1,000.

Infectious Diseases.

There were notified during the year 62 cases of Infectious Diseases a decrease of 74 cases upon the previous year. These notifications were as follows :—

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Twenty six cases were removed to hospital. The absence of cases of diphtheria must again be emphasised.

A table below shows the age grouping of the cases notified :—

Analysis of Notifiable Diseases

Notifiable Disease	Total cases all ages	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	20	35	45	65 or over	Deaths	Removed to Hospital
Measles	19	2	3	2	1	3	6		1	1				
Whooping Cough	6	1	3	1		1								
Scarlet Fever ...	30		1	2	5	5	13	4						26
Erysipelas	4										2	2		
Pneumonia ...	3						1				2			
Totals	62	3	7	5	6	9	20	4	1	1	4	2		26

The Control of Infectious Diseases.

The general arrangement for controlling the incidence of infectious diseases was similar to that of previous years. Cases of infectious diseases requiring isolation and treatment in hospital were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Holme Slack, Preston.

Tuberculosis

During the year 11 primary notifications were received, 7 of which were of the respiratory type and 4 of the non-respiratory type. There was one death recorded from non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The Table below gives the age distribution in regard to this disease.

Tuberculosis
New Cases and Mortality in 1949

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	...	...	1	6	2	2	...	...	1	...
			7		4		1			

Sanitary Conditions of the Area.

Water Supply, obtained from Preston Corporation, was sufficient in amount and of wholesome quality. The water was chlorinated. There were complaints of excessive chlorination, which were dealt with by the Corporation.

Preston Corporation took 48 samples of water from this district for bacteriological examination. All of them were satisfactory.

Four samples taken for chemical analysis also showed satisfactory results.

There were still thirty farms and dwelling houses not on the piped supply which drew their water from wells and springs. Some of these were above the mains level and some at such a distance that service would be uneconomic.

Refuse Disposal and Scavenging were carried on by the Council by motor vehicles. Weekly clearances previously established were continued. Full details will be found in Mr. Page's report appended.

Sewerage. The majority of the dwelling houses were on the water carriage system, though approximately 18·9% of the closets were of the waste water type.

A census made during the year revealed the details which are given in the table below :—

Number of houses on the water carriage system ...	...	...	...	1094
Number of fresh water closets ...	...	...	...	1203
Number of waste water closets ...	...	...	...	281
Number of privy middens ...	...	...	...	17
Number of pail closets ...	...	...	...	80
Number of dry ash-pits ...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of movable ashbins ...	...	...	...	1276

There were 25 conversions from waste water closets to fresh water closets and 4 conversion from pail closets to fresh water closet.

Sanitary Inspections. 1248 visits were made during the year to investigate complaints or defects. Full details of the results will be found in Mr. Page's report.

Schools. All the schools were inspected during the year and no nuisances were found. It was not found necessary to close any of the schools for Infectious Disease in 1949.

One school was disinfected with formaldehyde following a number of cases of Scarlatina in one class.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

A powerful stimulus in the matter of food handling was given by the receipt of the Ministry of Food Byelaws relating to the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air. Though the question of adoption had not been decided at the end of the year, I am confident this will not be long delayed.

Milk Supply. The number of dairy farms was 55 with approximately 1000 cows.

All the farms were inspected during the year the number of visits made being 84. Many of these visits were made in connection with unsatisfactory samples of milk, and advice was given on each occasion upon the production of a clean milk.

The number of dairymen (other than cowkeepers) was 4.

During the year 31 samples of milk were taken and submitted to bacteriological tests. Of these 12 were satisfactory and 19 unsatisfactory.

2 samples were submitted to tests for the Bacillus Tuberculosis. One was positive and the rest negative. One cow found to be Tuberculous was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Twenty six samples of milk were taken by the County Sampling Officer and tested for quality, all were genuine except three which were slightly deficient of fat and solids-not-fat. Cautionary letters were sent to each of the three unsatisfactory producers.

Six samples of other foods taken in the district were found to be satisfactory.

Ice Cream. All the premises producing ice cream were inspected regularly, and twenty-seven samples taken. Eighteen being satisfactory and nine unsatisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods. The details of inspections and work done in connection with these foods will be found in Mr. Page's report.

Food Poisoning. There were no cases notified of food poisoning.

Housing Statistics for 1949.

27 new houses, 24 by the authority and 3 others, were erected during the year.

The number of houses inspected for defects was 181 and 367 visits were made for this purpose.

Demolition orders were made in respect to 6 dwelling houses which were found to be dangerous and unfit for human habitation.

35 houses were rendered fit by repairs by informal action and 3 formal notices were served.

Housing repairs were difficult due to the restrictions placed upon repairs and by shortages of labour and material.

Blood Donors

Sessions were held at the School Clinic and although the number of volunteers was less, sufficient attended to make the holding of these sessions worth while.

New Legislation Initiated in 1949

Food and Drugs (Milk & Dairies) Act, 1944

October 1st, 1949, was the appointed day for the coming into force of the above Act, and the following regulations were made under the Act.

1. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.
2. The Milk (Special Designation) Pasteurised.
3. The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

1. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries acting jointly and the County and County District Councils are responsible for executing and enforcing the provisions of these regulations. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are now responsible for the registration of dairy farms and persons carrying on the trade of dairy farmer, and the execution and enforcement of the regulations on dairy farms (except in so far as they relate to diseases communicable to man).

Local Authorities must keep a Register of all persons carrying on the trade of a Milk Distributor and of all dairy premises (other than dairy farms) in their district.

In addition, under Regulation 18, 19 and 20 with regard to infection of milk by any disease communicable to man, or where the milk is suspected of being so infected, the Medical Officer of Health for the Local Authority is the responsible officer for carrying out an investigation.

Local Authorities have the power to sample milk from milk distributors, also they can carry out routine sampling of milk on dairy farms for the detection of tubercle bacilli in raw milk, or where, during the course of an investigation of an infected milk by a disease communicable to man, the Medical Officer of Health deems it necessary to have samples taken for pathological examination in order to isolate a specific organism.

Various minor changes have been made in regard to buildings, the cleansing of vessels and utensils, and the distribution of milk, and in particular, provision is made for modern practise in dairying, including the use of mechanical refrigeration for cooling and the use of approved chemical agents for the cleansing of appliances.

One important part of the Regulations is that covered by Regulation 20 by which a supply of milk found to be infected by a disease communicable to man can be sent for heat treatment until rendered safe.

2. The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949

3. The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

These regulations re-enact with amendments the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 to 1948.

The responsibility for executing and enforcing the provisions of these Regulations is again divided between the three Central Government Departments and the Local Authorities.

Producers licences are now granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and not as before by the County Council, also the County Council being the Food and Drugs Authority, take over the responsibility from the County District Authority of issuing all licences authorising the use of a special designation in accordance with these regulations in relation to milk pasteurised or sterilised on the premises of the applicant.

Dealers' licences and supplementary licences in respect of the special designations "Tuberculin Tested, Accredited, Pasteurised and Sterilised" are the responsibility of the County District Authority.

Bottling licences and payment of all licence fees are now abolished.

It is intended that after a period of 5 years the use of the special designation "Accredited" will cease.

Housing Act, 1949

The above Act came into operation on the 30th July, 1949, and is intended to amend the Housing Act, 1936, to promote the improvement of housing accommodation by authorising the making of contributions out of the Exchequer and of grants by local authorities ; to amend the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1946, to authorise the making out of the Exchequer of contributions in respect of the provision of hostels and of grants in respect of building experiments and to extend and amend other enactments relating to housing and domestic water supply.

Section 1 contains an amendment for the removal of references to the working classes from certain provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, so that all houses can be dealt with under the Act and rehousing can be carried out to all classes of persons thereby maintaining a balance of people on a new housing estate.

Section 2 deals with the quashing of certain demolition orders where a house is subject to a demolition order which became operative prior to the 1st January, 1946, if as a result of works carried out the premises are fit for human habitation, and the owner had made written request to the local authority before the 31st July, 1950, application can be made to the County Court for an order quashing the demolition order.

Section 3 makes provision for the preservation of certain houses of special architectural or historic interest which are unfit by making a closing order prohibiting the use of the house for any purpose other than a purpose approved by the local authority.

Section 7 gives the local authority power to provide in connection with the provision of housing accommodation, facilities for obtaining meals and refreshments, facilities for doing laundry and laundry services and section 8 empowers the local authority to sell or to supply under a hire purchase agreement, furniture to occupants of their houses and for that purpose to buy furniture.

Part II of the Act allows for the financial assistance for work to be carried out for the improvement of accommodation of existing houses whether the work is executed by a local authority or a private person.

Where approval is given for an improvement grant for the execution of such works the local authority is empowered by Section 29 to give a direction increasing the maximum amount of the rent payable by an annual amount not exceeding 8 per cent of the cost of executing the further works.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the Year, 1949

To the Chairman and Members of the Longridge Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit to you my third Annual Report on the Sanitary Work of the Health Department.

Some difficulties are being encountered in getting work done to properties where rents are low and repair costs are high, it would be appreciated if at Ministerial level some rent increases could be allowed where such properties, though old are well maintained.

It is interesting to note that the post war housing policy has now commenced with the making of six demolition orders, and it is hoped that further work will be done in this direction.

Salvage receipts are being well maintained and the profits are no doubt a welcome relief to the rates.

In compiling this report an attempt has been made to cover all the activities of the Department by tabulation.

Once again may I tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support, also to my fellow officials for their willing co-operation at all times and to express my appreciation and thanks to the Medical Officer of Health for his guidance and co-operation.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. Details of Inspections.

Total number of visits during 1949 (including Housing) ...	...	1248
Number of Revisits ...	...	510
Bakehouses ...	...	32
Drainage ...	...	317
Factories ...	...	49
Food Inspections ...	...	20
Farms, Dairies and Milkshops ...	...	84
Fried Fish Shops ...	...	4
Greengrocers' Shops ...	...	35
Houses inspected under the Housing Acts ...	...	50
Ice cream Premises ...	...	53
Infectious Diseases ...	...	35
Infectious Disease Fumigation ...	...	30
Licensed Premises ...	...	35
Offensive Trades ...	...	3
Premises inspected under the Public Health Acts...	...	170
Refuse Collection and Disposal ...	...	121
Rodent Control ...	...	133
Schools ...	...	25
Shops ...	...	48
Smoke Observations ...	...	4

2. Details of Nuisances.

Defects or nuisances :—	No. Discovered	95	No. abated	90
No. of notices served :—	Informal	21	Statutory	4
Legal proceedings :—	No.	—	Result	—

3. Sanitary Accommodation.

The following are details of sanitary accommodation existing in the district.

Pail or chemical closets	Privies	Waste water closets	Fresh water closets	Baths	Moveable ashbins
80	17	281	1203	583	1276

The following is a list of Conversions carried out during the year.

No. of waste W.C.'s to Fresh W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	25
No. of pail closets to Fresh W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	4

4. Rodent Control.

The Council employ one part-time Rodent Operative who has been fully trained by the Ministry of Food, Departmental Directorate of Infestation Control.

Routine sewer test baits have been carried out on two occasions in March and September, in both cases only very minor infestations were found and the necessary treatments were confined to the infected areas.

A total of 34 treatments were carried out to premises during the year with an estimated kill of some 475 rats. Results have proved that constant inspections and treatments help to keep down the rat population to a minimum.

5. Smoke Abatement.

Four smoke observations were taken during the year. Where it was observed that excessive emissions of smoke were taking place, the premises were visited and suitable advice given.

Poor stoking methods and intermittent firing in addition to poor quality fuel were found to be the chief causes of smoke nuisance, though improvements have been observed with regard to stoking methods.

6. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

New legislation which came into force on the 1st October, 1949, has considerably altered the position with regard to the control of milk production and distribution, this position has been reviewed by the Medical Officer of Health in his report.

The following are details of Producers of Milk and Dairymen on the Register on the 31st December, 1949 :—

Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wholesale Producers who also retail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wholesale Traders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retail Traders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938*

There are six Producers of Accredited Milk, two Producers of Tuberculin Milk, three Retailers of Tuberculin Tested milk (2 dealers and 1 supplementary licence).

*(Operative up to the 1st October, 1949)

Report on Milk Samples.

During the year 31 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and 31 samples submitted for biological tests to the Preston Royal Infirmary Laboratory ; 2 samples were submitted for the Phosphatase test, the results of which are shown in the following table :—

Test carried out	No. of samples taken	No. passed	No. failed	Percentage failed
Methylene Blue (keeping quality) ...	31	12	19	61·3
Bacillus Coli (cleanliness)	31	15	16	51·6
Tubercle Bacillus Biological Test ...	27	26	1	3·7
Phosphatase Test	2	2	0	Nil

Report on Ice Cream Samples.

Twenty-seven samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Preston Royal Infirmary Laboratory the results of which are shown in the following tables :—

No. of Samples	Grade i	Grade ii	Grade iii	Grade iv
	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
27	12	6	4	5

Inspections of Meat and Other Foods.

Inspections of home killed pigs have been carried out and found to be generally sound and free from disease.

Routine visits were made to Butcher's Shops and Grocery Stores, the general standard of cleanliness being satisfactory.

The following foods were found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption.

[illegible]

7. Refuse and Salvage Collection and Disposal.

The collection of domestic and trade refuse, salvage and pail closet emptying, is carried out weekly and is giving satisfaction, all dustbins are treated from time to time with an insecticide which assists in combating fly breeding.

The position regarding the supply of new dustbins has further improved and 75 dustbins have been supplied during the year by the Council in addition to some owners purchasing from other sources.

Salvage collection figures have been well maintained throughout the year. the average monthly collection of waste paper per 1000 of population being 23·4 cwts. against last year's figures of 24·6 cwts. which included an intensive salvage drive.

The following is a summary of the Collection and Disposal of Refuse and Salvage during the financial year ended 31st March, 1950 together with figures, for the preceding financial year ended 31st March, 1949.

Estimated Weight of Refuse and Salvage Collected.

	1948/49				1949/50			
	T.	c.	q.	lbs.	T.	c.	q.	lbs.
House and Trade Refuse ...	740	5	0	0	951	15	0	0
Salvage	68	4	1	0	68	11	1	0
Totals	808	9	1	0	1020	6	1	0

Cost of Collection and Disposal.

	1948/1949			1949/1950		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	847	7	7	828	0	11
Motor Transport	509	10	11	432	12	5
Sundries	70	5	2	46	19	8
Salvage, cost of baling	394	17	11	261	18	7
	£1822	1	7	£1569	11	7
Less Income						
Trade Refuse	20	12	0	20	2	0
Salvage Sales	553	12	6	543	3	6
Nett Cost	£1247	17	1	£1006	6	1

Weight and Value of the Salvage Sold and Bonus Credits

1948/49			1949/50				1948/49			1949/50		
T.	c.	q.	T.	c.	q.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
46	5	0	40	14	0	Mixed Paper	260	12	7	237	8	4
4	14	0	4	4	3	Books and Magazines	55	8	5	41	4	10
8	2	0	11	9	0	Newspapers	137	8	8	130	16	5
3	10	2	6	2	0	Ferrous Metal	3	10	3	7	2	0
11	1		7	1		Non-Ferrous Metal	6	17	4	18	9	0
3	1	2	5	4	1	Textiles	45	12	9	66	6	11
2	0	0	10	0		Bottles	16	1	6	3	1	0
—			—			Board of Trade Bonus Credit ...	28	1	6	38	15	0
68	4	1	68	11	1	Totals	£553	12	6	£543	3	6

8. Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

There are in the district 33 factories with mechanical power and 8 factories without mechanical power. All the factories were inspected during the year and found to be maintained generally in as satisfactory condition.

Defects in Factories and Workplaces being Nuisances under the Public Health and Factories Acts.

	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	5	5
Unsuitable or defective	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation :—		
Insufficient	1	1
Total	7	7

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

V. N. PAGE,

Sanitary Inspector.

